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Algeria	4,000 Drs	Israel	1,120 NIS
Austria	19.5 N	Ireland	1,200 Lrs
Bahrain	0.6000 Drs	Jordan	450 Fils
Belgium	1,000 F	Kenya	500 Shillings
Canada	5.11 N	Liberia	1000 L.
Cyprus	600 Mil	Kuwait	100 D.
Denmark	7,000 Dkr	Liberia	1,000 Drs
Egypt	100 P	Malta	100 L.
Finland	4,000 Fmk	Madagascar	100 Frs
Germany	2,200 DM	Morocco	250 Drs
Great Britain	45 P	Morocco	550 Drs
Greece	115 Drs	U.S.	1,000 Drs
Iraq	115 Drs	Netherlands	1,200 Drs
Iran	115 Drs	Niger	100 N.
Nigeria	115 Drs	Yugoslavia	170 D.

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## Talks on U.S.-China Pacts Stall Before Reagan Trip

By Clyde H. Farnsworth  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Two agreements that President Ronald Reagan was expected to sign when he goes to Beijing later this month are in jeopardy, according to administration officials.

Talks have broken down on an agreement that was to set rules for the treatment of investors in both countries. A trip to Beijing tentatively scheduled for April 19 and 20 in which William E. Brock, the U.S. trade representative, was to initial the agreement has been canceled, the officials said Wednesday.

A nuclear cooperation agreement, under which American companies have hoped for billions of dollars of reactor business, has also bogged down, and U.S. diplomatic

and trade officials have raised doubts that it will be ready for signing by the president.

Thus, in place of the more far-reaching agreements on investment and nuclear cooperation, White House officials said, President

Occidental Petroleum neared completion of a major deal with China. Page 11.

Reagan will probably sign only a tax agreement and a cultural exchange accord on his trip, April 26 to May 1.

The trip will be the first by a U.S. president to Beijing since Gerald R. Ford's visit in 1976. Formal relations were established in 1979.

The major issue blocking the nuclear cooperation agreement is Washington's demand to approve



CAMPAIGNING — The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson speaking to his supporters in New York. Mr. Jackson and the other two leading candidates, Walter F. Mondale and Gary Hart, mapped their strategy this week for the primary in Pennsylvania coming up on Tuesday. Page 3.

## American Is Charged With Spying for KGB

By Lena H. Sun  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A former U.S. Army counterintelligence specialist has been arrested and charged with selling the Soviet Union information about an operation to infiltrate the KGB, the Soviet secret police and intelligence agency.

Richard Craig Smith, 40, of Bellevue, Washington, who worked for the army's Intelligence and Security Command from 1973 to 1980, was charged with accepting \$11,000 from a KGB agent to whom he allegedly gave enough information to identify a U.S. double agent.

That agent was operating under the code name "Royal Miter" and supposedly was working for the Russians, but was actually helping Americans identify Soviet agents, the U.S. Justice Department said.

"The unauthorized disclosure of this information could cause serious damage to national security," said Assistant U.S. Attorney Joseph Aronica as he successfully argued in a court hearing that Mr. Smith should be held without bail.

"This is the most serious offense an individual can be charged with against the United States," Mr. Aronica said.

"He hurt us," The Associated Press quoted an unnamed federal law enforcement source as saying. The AP quoted the source as saying that U.S. officials were concerned for the safety of a number of double agents — who were working with army intelligence — as a result of the case.

Mr. Smith, who said he encountered financial difficulties after leaving the army, flew to Washington voluntarily on Wednesday and surrendered to Federal Bureau of

Investigation agents at Dulles International Airport.

According to court papers, he received money from the Soviet agent, Victor I. Okuney, after several meetings in Tokyo.

The FBI said that Mr. Smith met with Mr. Okuney three times — twice in November 1982 and once in February 1983.

Mr. Smith told the FBI that he gave details to Mr. Okuney that would allow the Russians to determine the existence and identity of Royal Miter, according to an affidavit from an FBI agent, Michael Waggespack. Mr. Waggespack was the bureau's case officer for Royal Miter.

At a hearing Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Smith requested a court-appointed attorney, saying he could not afford to pay a lawyer. A preliminary hearing was set for April 13.

Mr. Aronica also said at the hearing that additional espionage-related charges, "based on records, admissions and confessions of the defendant," would be brought against Mr. Smith after the case is presented to a federal grand jury.

The maximum penalty Mr. Smith faces on the charge filed against him, transmitting national defense information, is life imprisonment.

General Walter López Reyes has been named the head of Honduras's military. Page 4.

■ Anyone in Punjab state can be detained for up to six months without review, India has decreed. Page 2.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Leading U.S. banks raised prime lending rates to 12 percent from 11 1/4 percent. Page 11.

TOMORROW

■ Disputes surrounding the Paris police force has put the spotlight on Gaston Defferre, the interior minister.



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## In 'Notts,' U.K. Miners' Resistance to Militancy Runs Deep

By Bob Hagerty  
International Herald Tribune

OLLERTON, England — "Support your union, pal."

Another car whisks through the gates of the coal mine in this Nottinghamshire village, the driver ignoring the shout from a stonking picket.

Once again, the moderate men of Notts are frustrating the efforts of their more militant brethren from other parts of Britain to ignite a nationwide strike.

"If they ain't got a conscience, they ain't got one," Henry Richardson, secretary-general of the National Union of Miners Workers in Nottinghamshire, said this week as most of his men ignored a call to respect picket lines. On Thursday, the miners' representatives again voted against joining the coal strike, at least until a national ballot is held on the matter.

Mr. Richardson expected as much. On the eve of the vote, he told a reporter, "We shall be reviled not only tomorrow but throughout history."

History seems to be working against Mr. Richardson.

In Yorkshire, Durham and Kent and in Scotland and South Wales, miners are striking against what

their leaders call the "butchery" of the industry and what the National Coal Board calls the inevitable pruning of a business losing the equivalent of several million dollars a day.

After four and a half weeks, the union has managed to close more than two-thirds of Britain's 176 mines. But the resisters, including most workers at the 25 mines in Nottinghamshire, are proving to be stubborn.

The strike has begun to nibble at British industry but not to bite. British Steel Corp. has halved production at its Scunthorpe, Lincolnshire, plant, and contractors there have laid off 161 workers.

Leaders of several transport unions have expressed determination to block coal strikes, but so far rank-and-file support has been spotty.

The electric power plants, which account for most of Britain's coal use, say their mounds will last about six months. The miners insist that the inventories are smaller, but they started the strike "winter was ending, the seasonal drop in coal burning."

Still, the proclamations of indiscipline by the coal users conceal anxieties. Foreign exchange dealers in recent days have cited the strike as one factor nudging

down the pound. British Steel has warned about long-term damage to its business if the strike drags on.

Some Britons fear a resurgence of the violence that left one miner dead in Ollerton last month. The dangers would multiply if the coal union succeeded in winning broad support from other unions, particularly if the government then called out troops to move coal, as many miners expect it would.

Ten years ago, a coal strike helped bring down the government of Edward Heath. In 1981, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher backed away from a confrontation with the miners over pit closures. This time, she seems less inclined to flinch.

Mrs. Thatcher's government is hardly preaching peace. On Wednesday, Norman Tebbit, the industry secretary, suggested that the coal industry eventually ought to be broken up for sale to private investors.

The man in charge of making the coal industry profitable — if not soable — is Ian MacGregor, appointed last year after he slimmed down the still unprofitable British Steel. Mr. MacGregor said last month that the coal board plans to cut output 4 percent, involving the closure of around 20 pits and the loss of 30,000 jobs, about 10 percent of the total.

"Thanks for supporting MacGregor," an Ollerton striker shouted at a colleague this week. "Very kind of you. You'll be out of a job tomorrow, but not to worry."

Also provoking anger have been the swarms of police sent into the coalfields. Several policemen are stationed at each major intersection. They check cars and turn back miners from elsewhere who want to picket.

When a reporter turned up outside the Ollerton mine gate, he was turned away by a dozen policemen supervising two pickets. Miners arriving for work would be unable to distinguish the reporter from the pickets, one of the policemen explained. More than two pickets at the gate, he added, would be "intimidating."

"It's getting to be like Russia and Poland, this is," said Jim Gillespie, 23, standing outside the Plough public house, across the road from the mine. Inside the Plough, some of the miners were talking history. In the general strike of 1926, they lamented, Notts men were among the first to return to work in large numbers.

Six miles down the road from Ollerton, past Sher-

## U.S. to Submit Pact in Geneva To Ban Use of Toxic Arms

By Steven R. Weisman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, declaring that an increase in the use of chemical weapons had "serious implications for our own security," has announced that Vice President George Bush will submit in Geneva this month the draft of a proposed treaty to ban the production, possession and use of such weapons.

In an opening statement at a press conference Wednesday, however, Mr. Reagan asserted that the United States needed to have a "limited retaliatory capability" of its own in chemical weapons to deter what he said was a "massive arsenal" compiled by the Soviet Union.

Mr. Reagan's announcement on chemical weapons followed what administration officials had said

Tass accuses Reagan of a "propaganda ploy." Page 2.

was a sharp internal debate over how stringent the verification provisions should be.

Although there has been talk for months of Mr. Reagan submitting a draft treaty banning chemical weapons, administration officials said the announcement Wednesday was prompted by renewed attention on the problem because of reports of use of chemical weapons by Iraq against Iran.

In addition, Mr. Reagan repeated allegation Wednesday that "defenseless peoples" in Afghanistan, Laos and Cambodia had been subjected to chemical weapons by the Soviet Union and its allies. Moscow has denied the allegations.

Talks between Moscow and Washington about banning chemical weapons began in 1977 and ended in a stalemate in 1980 because of what the United States said was Soviet unwillingness to agree to verification measures.

The administration is now focusing its efforts to achieve a treaty at the United Nations Committee on Disarmament, a 40-nation forum that meets periodically in Geneva.

Mr. Reagan singled out the importance of the disarmament talks while expressing what he said was "deep personal regret" that Moscow had continued to bar a return to negotiations in Geneva on medium-range and strategic nuclear missiles.

Administration officials said there were no plans to ask Congress (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



French steelworkers in Longwy carry a Cross of Lorraine in their protest against job cuts.

## Steelworkers in France Battle Police in Protest Over Job Cuts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONGWY, France — Steelworkers fought with police, burned down a building and attacked a bank in this northeastern town early Thursday to protest the French government's plan to cut the steel industry's work force.

Fifteen demonstrators were arrested, police said, and 11 were briefly detained in the clashes. The violence in Longwy followed President François Mitterrand's reaffirmation Wednesday of his Socialist government's plan to cut about 25,000 jobs in the financially troubled state-owned steel industry in the next three years.

The investment talks with China have been going on since June 1983 and have made what was described as "significant" progress during the visit to Washington in January by Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang.

"We went as far as we could go," an official close to the negotiations said. "Basically, China would not budge on protection for investors."

The United States has investment treaties with nearly all of its trading partners. They cover such things as what happens in case of expropriation, how funds will be transferred in normal business operations, the rights to establish enterprises and procedures to settle disputes.

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## Reagan Says Congress Should Curtail Role in Making of Foreign Policy

By Jack Nelson

*Los Angeles Times Service*

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, criticizing what he sees as congressional interference in foreign policy, has blamed congressional opponents for the failure of U.S. policy in Lebanon and has challenged the constitutionality of the 1973 War Powers Act.

"In the last 10 years, the Congress has imposed 150 restrictions

on the president's power in international diplomacy," Mr. Reagan said at a press conference Wednesday.

"I think that the constitution made it pretty plain way back in the beginning as to how diplomacy was to be conducted," he said. "I just don't think a committee of 555 individuals, no matter how well intentioned, can offer what is needed in actions of this kind."

Mr. Reagan's attack on congress-

sional activity in foreign affairs was one of the strongest assertions of a theme heard with growing frequency from administration aides.

"They must take a responsibility," Mr. Reagan said in comments on what he regards as the role of Congress in forcing the withdrawal of U.S. Marines from Beirut and thus setting the stage for the collapse of U.S. initiatives in Lebanon.

"When you're engaged in this

kind of a diplomatic attempt," Mr. Reagan said, "and you have forces there, and there is an effort made to oust them, a debate as public as was conducted here, raging with the Congress demanding, 'Oh, bring our men home, take them away,' all this can do is stimulate the terrorists, and urge them on to further attacks because they see a further possibility of success in getting the force out which is keeping them from having their way."

In his second press conference of this election year, Mr. Reagan did not confine his criticisms of Congress to foreign policy.

In remarks clearly aimed at congressional critics, he said that officials of his administration had been accused of "guilt by accusation."

Although the White House said before the press conference that Mr. Reagan would not comment on the case of Edwin Meese 3d, the presidential counselor whose nomi-

nation as attorney general has been delayed while an independent counsel investigates questions about his financial affairs, the president appeared to be defending Mr. Meese and others in his administration who have come under similar fire.

He vowed to remove from office anyone "who does not have the highest integrity" but rejected charges that some administration officials, including Mr. Meese, were guilty of "sleazy" conduct.

Mr. Reagan said: "I'm not going to take any action that is based on accusation without proof, and I'm not going to take any action in any case for political expediency."

Reminded that more than a dozen administration officials have left office under a cloud of allegations that Democrats have referred to as "the sleaze factor," Mr. Reagan said:

"In the first place, I reject the use of the word sleaze and I don't think that it fits any situation that we have here."

He added: "I believe the halls of government are as sacred as our temples of worship, and nothing but the highest integrity is required of those who serve in government."

At the same time, he said, "I also respect very much something that is very typically American, and that is, you're innocent until proven guilty, and we are having an awful lot, and have for the past several years, of guilt by accusation."

As Mr. Reagan did last night, Secretary of State George P. Shultz has argued in recent weeks that Congress is primarily to blame in Lebanon on the ground that its invocation of the War Powers Act as a lever to force the marines out of Beirut encouraged Syria and Lebanese radicals to believe that the United States would eventually abandon its commitment to the Lebanese government.

**■ Democrat Wins in Wisconsin**

In Wisconsin, State Senator Gerald Kleczka, a Democrat, overwhelmed Robert Nolan, a Republican, in a special election Tuesday for the late Clement J. Zablocki's seat in the U.S. House of Representatives. United Press International reported. Mr. Zablocki was a Democrat. Mr. Jackson had 147, and 322 are uncommitted.

Meanwhile, in New York, a Manhattan judge ordered all voting machines in New York City temporarily impounded at Mr. Jackson's request. His lawyer, Gilbert Holmes, said the action was taken to ensure that Mr. Jackson did not lose delegates because of possible tampering in districts where the vote totals were close.

**■ The War Powers Act**

The War Powers Act, passed as

the United States was winding

down its involvement in the Vietnam War in 1973, prohibits a president from sending troops into combat overseas for more than 90 days

without specific approval from Congress.

Asked about the fact that U.S.

involvement in Vietnam occurred

before the War Powers Act existed,

Mr. Reagan turned the question

around by saying that he had al-

ways believed that war should have

been declared then.

"This is a time for me to say I

told you so," Mr. Reagan said.

"For a long time, even before I

became governor, I was saying that

the war in Vietnam had reached a

state in which we should press for a

declaration of war and called it a war," Mr. Reagan became governor of California in 1967.

**■ Reagan Attacks Sexism**

Mr. Reagan said he believes that sex discrimination is as evil as racial or religious intolerance and promised that the Justice Department will press the fight for equal rights, United Press International reported.

In an address prepared for delivery at a luncheon of the Women's Business Owners of New York, Mr. Reagan said his economic policies were helping women at all levels.

"Economic growth will provide more opportunities for women than if all the promises made in the history of Washington, D.C., were enacted into law," he said.

"I've been frustrated by the perception that has been created about my supposed lack of interest in the welfare of women," Mr. Reagan said.

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**U.S. Drive Is Begun to Block Tax**

*The Associated Press*

WASHINGTON — U.S. companies with foreign operations have opened a campaign against a proposal in Congress to resume collecting taxes on Americans abroad who earn less than \$80,000 a year.

The proposal would start taxing Americans overseas who earn more than \$30,000 a year. The limit was raised to \$80,000 in 1981.

J. Philip Hinson, director of Middle East affairs for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, estimated that as many as 500,000 Americans would be affected by the proposal, especially in the Middle East and other areas where governments collect little or no income tax from foreigners.

Americans working in countries that do tax foreigners would be less affected.

"The modest revenue gains claimed by the proponents of this measure come nowhere close to balancing the potential loss of foreign contracts and related American jobs, both overseas and at home, in support of foreign sales," said a statement issued by Michael A. Samuels, international vice president of the chamber.

**Original Reagan Budget Rejected by House, 401-1**

*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The Democratic-controlled House has rejected, 401-1, President Ronald Reagan's original 1984 budget as it began working its way through eight plans for reducing deficits by at least \$182 billion.

Mr. Reagan has endorsed an alternative to his original budget. But the Democrats recalled that the president berated Congress in 1982 and 1983 for not considering his original proposal and put it to a roll-call vote Wednesday.

## Murderers Are Executed In Florida and Louisiana

*The Associated Press*

NEW YORK — The killer of a boy in Florida and the murderer of two Louisiana teen-agers were electrocuted Thursday morning.

In Florida, Arthur F. Goode 3d, 30, was put to death at the Florida State Prison near Starke. He had been sentenced for the slaying in 1976 of a 9-year-old Florida boy; during his trial he testified that he had performed sexual acts on the child. He boasted about his crime and shortly before his execution expressed regret that he would no longer be able to have sexual relations with boys.

At the Louisiana State Prison in Angola, Elmo Patrick Sonnier, 35, died in the electric chair as the fathers of both of his teen-age victims watched.

Mr. Sonnier insisted that it was his younger brother and not he who had shot a 16-year-old boy and an 18-year-old woman after abducting them from a lovers' lane in 1977.

The younger brother, Eddie Sonnier, 27, was convicted of murder and sentenced to death in the slayings, but the sentence was reduced to life in prison when the courts ruled he had only held a flashlight for Elmo Sonnier. Eddie Sonnier later testified that he had pulled the trigger, but the jury did not believe him.

Governor Edwin Edwards of Louisiana and five courts, including the U.S. Supreme Court, all rejected last-minute appeals for clemency.

## Nixon and the 'Crime of the Century'

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

NEW YORK — Former President Richard M. Nixon says that the attempts he and his colleagues made to cover their tracks in the Watergate case turned a simple misdemeanor into "the crime of the century" and was "stupidity at its very highest."

In interviews to be broadcast Sunday on CBS television, Mr. Nixon also said that he considered giving clemency to the Watergate burglars in an effort to keep them from implicating White House officials. Mr. Nixon, who resigned in August 1974 over the scandal, has spent 38 hours of reminiscing interviews.

Looking back at the way the Watergate situation unfolded, Mr. Nixon said, "The way we handled it, and we're responsible for it, the way we handled it took what was basically a misdemeanor — a break-in in which nobody was hurt — and made it the crime of the century."

Whatever the stupidity of Watergate, the original break-in, or attempt to break-in, I should say, which failed, was . . . exceeded by our reaction to it. It was stupidity at its very highest."

Mr. Nixon also said that "bad advice from well-intentioned lawyers" kept him from destroying the White House tapes that led to his

(UPI, AP)

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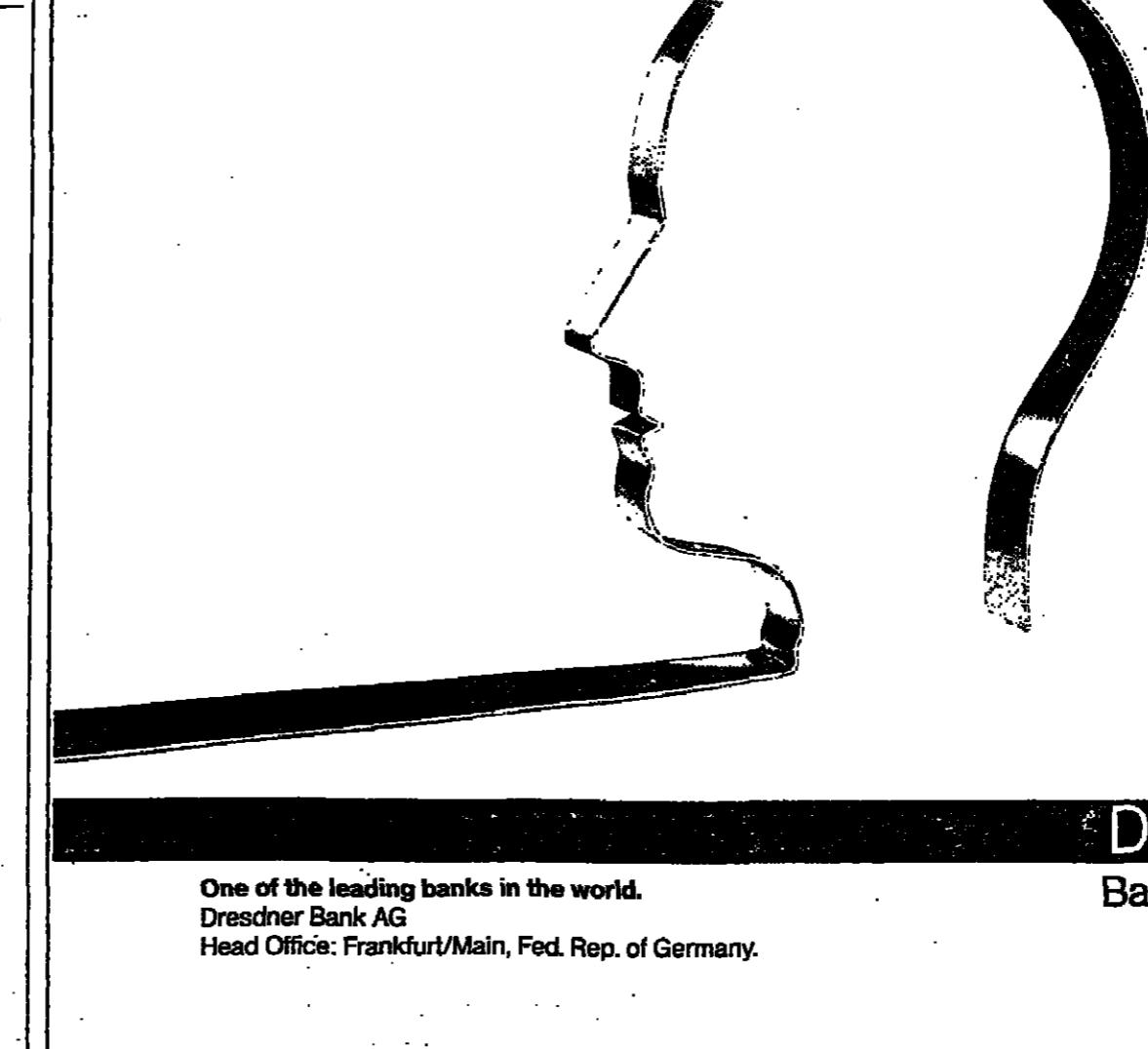
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## Air Force Officer to Head Honduras Armed Forces

By Lydia Chavez  
New York Times Service

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — The Honduran Congress has elected the head of the air force to replace General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, who was removed Saturday as commander of the armed forces.

Congressmen on Wednesday chose General Walter Lopez Reyes as the new commander by a vote of 78 in favor and 1 abstention.

The general, who is to serve until 1987, is said to favor close ties with the United States despite reported unhappiness over the presence in Honduras of a U.S. military center that is used to train Salvadoran soldiers.

U.S. officials said they were pleased by the selection of General Lopez, who has studied in the United States and has close ties to U.S. military officers in Honduras.

General Lopez, 43, was the first-choice candidate in the list of three

submitted to Congress by the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces, a group of 35 military officers.

The vote was held at the Congressional Building, which was surrounded by soldiers and armored personnel carriers.

General Lopez, along with the two other men who were candidates for the top post, was instrumental in removing General Alvarez and four other top military officials. General Alvarez sent into exile in Costa Rica on Saturday.

The election of General Lopez, who is known as "a team player," viewed by officers as a move to return to the tradition of making decisions by consensus through the Supreme Council.

General Alvarez had reportedly told unit commanders that there would be a restructuring of the

army in June and indicated that General Lopez would be replaced as air force chief, according to Honduran officials.

The restructuring and a dissatisfaction with General Alvarez's failure to make decisions by consensus led to his downfall, Honduran officials said.

Although U.S. officials have characterized the general's dismissal as a "strengthening of the democratic process," constitutional procedures were apparently ignored in his removal.

An Honduran government official with close ties to the army said General Lopez would continue that branch's good relationship with the United States.

However, he said, General Lopez and other officers were bothered by the U.S. training center. "No one likes the training of Salvadoran sol-

diers on Honduran territory," the official said.

Honduras and El Salvador are

still engaged in negotiations to re-

solve territorial disputes that arose

after a brief war in 1969.

The official added, however, that

there was "great" pressure from

U.S. officials to have the training

center and that for that reason

General Lopez might not be able to

do anything about it.

A U.S. official said the general

could be expected to "drive a hard

bargain" for the Hondurans with

regard to the operation of the cen-

ter.

Apart from General Lopez's un-

happiness with the training center,

he is expected to continue the mili-

tary's close ties to the United

States, and to support joint manev-

uers that began in Honduras on

Sunday.

—By Lydia Chavez

for the International Herald Tribune

PHOTO BY J. R. HARRIS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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# Secret Police Network, Ruthlessness Help Iraqi Leader Stay in Power

By Henry Kamm  
New York Times Service

BAGHDAD — War with Iran and a decline in oil prices have turned Iraq into a debtor nation living on deferred payment of its import bills, buying food on credit and reducing foreign purchases, except for arms, to a minimum.

Nonetheless, in a volatile region and in a country prone to leadership succession by coup, President Saddam Hussein's government is considered firm in power, with no known contenders for power in sight.

Diplomats say the reason for such stability in adversity lies partly in Mr. Hussein's charisma and

his leadership qualities. But in even greater measure, many attribute Mr. Hussein's survival as president to his ruthless use of power.

The Iraqi leader exercises "near-absolute power" and "rules by decree," the U.S. State Department said in its human rights report to Congress for 1983.

The report states: "Activities which the state considers threats to its security can lead to detention without charges, severe prison sentences, mistreatment, torture or summary execution."

The assertions were confirmed by representatives of most Western and some non-Western diplomatic missions in Baghdad. Diplomats are unanimous in declaring their

inability to meet Iraqis. "Some leave here after three years without knowing a single Iraqi," said a representative of a neutral European country.

Even nationals of Asian countries that consider themselves non-aligned, who staff the large international hotels, reported that they were unable to make Iraqi friends because of the suspicion that attaches to all contacts with foreigners.

The hotel lobbies are occupied day and night by idle men filling most available seats, playing with worry beads and keeping an eye on the guests, particularly when the guests meet what most cases are their Iraqi business contacts.

Whatever the degree of surveil-

lance of aliens, it is far surpassed by the controls that the regime imposes on its own people, according to foreigners in Iraq. "There is a feeling that at least 3 million Iraqis are watching the 11 million others," a European diplomat said.

Mr. Hussein who is on record as believing that the ruling Arab Ba'th Socialist Party erred in not being ruthless enough after seizing power in 1963, dispensed any doubt about his own fitness by trying and executing 21 of his closest political associates shortly after becoming president.

"Summary execution may be carried out because of suspected opposition to the Ba'th, for factional reasons or as punishment for

poor performance in military operations," the State Department reported.

In 1982, Health Minister Riyadh Ibrahim Hussein was executed as a "traitor" after the president accused him of importing medicines "that killed people."

In October, Amnesty International asked the Iraqi government for particulars on 520 people who the organization thinks have been executed since 1978. Total political executions are believed to be much higher. Diplomats say 600 Shiite Moslem activists have probably been executed on suspicion of pro-Iranian sympathies since the war began.

Diplomats said disappearances

of people on political grounds were common. "Family members rarely know where, why or even if relatives are being held," the State Department reported. "It is difficult to ascertain whether an execution has occurred, or whether a person may have died under torture or is still incarcerated."

Torture

and at least temporary disappearance are not limited to Iraqis. Robert Spurling, an American who worked for a French-operated hotel in Baghdad, was arrested in June as he and his family were about to leave on vacation. It was not until August that his arrest was disclosed to the United States, and he was not released until October.

In the intervening months, Mr.

Spurling has said, he was subjected to electric shocks, vicious beatings, with weighted fists and with wooden bludgeons, including on the soles of his feet, crushing of his toes and tearing out of toenails, solitary confinement and a starvation diet.

The aim was to make him to confess to espionage, which he has denied.

■ Iran Rules Out Mediation

A special envoy President Ali Khamenei of Iran, saying "we can't have peace with Satan," ruled out mediation to end Iran's 42-month war with Iraq. United Press International reported Thursday from New Delhi.

"There is no way for mediation," said Hossein Sheikhl-Islam, deputy foreign minister of Iran. Mr. Sheikhl-Islam met with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India on Wednesday amid speculation of a new peace initiative by nonaligned nations.

"The question of mediation did not arise at all" in the meeting, he said.

## India's First Cosmonaut, a Test Pilot, Becomes an Instant Hero at Home

By William J. Eaton  
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW DELHI — India is aglow with excitement and pride over its first cosmonaut, Rakesh Sharma, who with two Soviet colleagues successfully linked up with the Salyut space station.

Mr. Sharma, an Indian air force test pilot, is the latest in a series of guest cosmonauts aboard Soviet space flights.

He has become an instant hero, dominating front pages of Indian newspapers since Tuesday's flawless launch.

The Hindustan Times, under a banner heading, "Our Man Soars Into Space," described the astronaut as "absolutely cool and composed" before blastoff.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who chatted with Mr. Sharma and the two Soviet cosmonauts over a nationally broadcast television hookup, said the first space trip by an Indian had thrilled the nation. "Indo-Soviet friendship soars into space," she said in an interview with Tass, the Soviet news agency.

Mrs. Gandhi accepted the Soviet invitation to put an Indian aboard the mission more than two years ago.

In a nation where military officers rarely are in the limelight, the astronaut, known in the press as Rakesh Sharma, has been the focus of attention since the flight began. His parents and wife were interviewed. His pulse rates before and after launch were reported and praised as indicating that he remained fairly calm even during pressure.

Cheers erupted in Parliament when Mrs. Gandhi declared the flight a "great achievement" for India's space program. Special stamps were issued to commemorate the mission. Crowds gathered around television sets in offices and retail stores to watch extensive shows on the flight.

The docking with Salyut 7, which has been stalled for two years, was completed Wednesday. Mr. Sharma, 35, Yuri V. Malyshev, 42, the mission commander and Gennadi M. Strekalov, 43, the flight

engineer, joined three cosmonauts already aboard the space station for a celebration dinner. The cargo carried by the Soyuz capsule included Indian foods such as curry and guavas.

Mr. Sharma trained 18 months for the seven-day mission whose objectives include photographing India to locate natural resources and aid map-making.

The Indian astronaut carried

## Hominid Fossil in Kenya Is Believed to Be Earliest

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — A fossil bone fragment of a hominid creature, which scientists said is one million years older than the oldest known ancestor of man, has been discovered in a remote region of northern Kenya, it was announced Wednesday.

A piece of lower jaw and two molar teeth from a hominid, a member of the scientific family that includes humans, was found in late February at Tabarin, a new anthropological site near Lake Baringo, 200 miles (about 320 kilometers) northwest of Nairobi. The scientists say the fossil is at least four million and probably five million years old.

The expedition was part of a continuing project in Kenya and Pakistan on the origin and evolution of humans, sponsored by Harvard University and the National Museums of Kenya.

"It extends back in time one million years, the youngest possible date of the splitting of the human

family from apes," said David Pilbeam, professor of anthropology at Harvard and director of the project.

Mr. Pilbeam said that, until now, the oldest known hominids were those of the species *Australopithecus afarensis*, which lived between three million and four million years ago in East Africa.

The specimen, found at the edge of what was a lake five million years ago, is similar in shape and size to that of the smaller *afarensis*. Mr. Pilbeam said. He said that other fossil animals found with the hominid "show clearly that it is older than four million years" and that volcanic rocks at the site "suggest it is nearer five million years than four."

The rocks, he said, have already

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The specimen, found at the edge of

# INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## A Big One for Mondale

Chalk up a big one for Walter Mondale. Why did he win such a handsome victory in New York? The standard explanations look at endorsements. Governor Mario Cuomo ostentatiously ran Mr. Mondale's campaign and helped him with Italian-Americans; Mayor Edward Koch helped assure Jewish voters that Mr. Mondale was better on Israel; for once the unions delivered. But the polls suggest that the choice was not made automatically.

There is something to the Hart camp's grousing about negative campaigning. Mr. Mondale defined himself as the opposite of Gary Hart on the Chrysler loan and the oil import fee, described as a \$600-a-year tax on the middle class. He won in large part because he established himself as the more "surefooted" candidate — the implication being that Mr. Hart is not steady enough for the presidency. One Mondale ad asks who you would want answering the red phone in the Oval Office; Mr. Mondale, it says, will know what he's doing. "and that's the difference between Gary Hart and Walter Mondale."

Jesse Jackson also won a sizable vote. The argument that a Jackson vote is wasted cut not at all. His supporters may not know the effect that their continued outpouring of support will have on national politics this year or state and local politics in the years after, but it is hard to avoid the conclusion that politics in New York and many other places will be sig-

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Anti-Pollution Research

Americans are currently spending about \$60 billion a year on pollution control and abatement, counting public and private outlays together. Simply as a measure of size, that is roughly equal to the output of the automobile industry in a mediocre year, or to the total annual cost of all government employees' retirement benefits. But the interesting point about the spending on pollution control is that it seems to be declining from the level that it reached at the end of the 1970s.

Real spending, adjusted for inflation, reached a peak in 1979 after nearly a decade of very rapid growth; in 1980 and 1981 it dropped slightly, and in 1982 the drop accelerated. It is clear that America has come to a long pause for reconsideration in the great campaign against environmental pollution.

The issue is not whether clean air and water are worth the money; the political consensus on that remains remarkably strong, as the Reagan administration discovered to its great surprise when it tried to push Congress into relaxing the Clean Air Act. The real questions

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### And Now It's UNCTAD's Turn

There can be few more blatant examples of the abuse of power than the attack launched by the United States first on UNESCO and now on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. In both it has used base accusations of high-handedness, misuse of funds and nepotism against the heads and senior employees of these organizations as a cloak for its real objectives — to cripple UNESCO's capacity to serve as a focus for Third World discontent over the rich nations' dominance of the international news media, and that of UNCTAD to act as the main forum for the North-South debate.

In both cases the United States is following the same bullying tactics. In the case of UNESCO it first served notice of its withdrawal and then got the 24 industrialized nations to present a charter of demands for reform whose implementation was a precondition for reviewing the decision. In the case of UNCTAD it has contented itself with circulating a paper listing the organization's defects and hinted that it might be forced to withdraw from UNCTAD, too. The Reagan administration has gone back on two decades of U.S. policy and demonstrated that it is quite willing to break up the United Nations system altogether if it does not have its way.

— The Times of India (New Delhi).

### Mitterrand and the Communists

President Mitterrand has given the first hint that there is a limit to the amount of baiting he will put up with from the Communists.

He has refused their charges that he has abandoned the terms of the 1981 pact between the Socialist and Communist parties and issued a rebuke of notable mildness to his increasingly restless partners. Doubtless they will recognize its seriousness, however. The president will not tolerate behavior which undermines or lowers public esteem for his government's efforts. The latest denunciation of

— The Daily Oklahoman (Oklahoma City).

### FROM OUR APRIL 6 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1909: The Taft Give a Tea Party

WASHINGTON — That Mr. W.H. Taft's administration socially, as well as politically, will tend toward sympathetic relations with the legislative branch of the Government was indicated by the character of a tea given at the White House [on April 5]. Several hundred wives of Senators and Representatives were received by the President and Mrs. Taft, Captain A.W. Butt, the President's aide, was the only man present beside the President. With the opening of the administration it is apparent that the Congress will be made always welcome by Mrs. Taft as well as by the President, who was a favorite "on the Hill" when, as Secretary of War, he had to appear before committees of Congress in the interests of the Panama Canal, the Philippines and the army.

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## WEEKEND

April 6, 1984

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## Time and the Inventor

by Mavis Guinard

**G**ENEVA — The smoothest fastener of all, Velcro has gone to the moon and back and is into mod sneakers. Hook-and-loop ribbons spin out at a rate of 250 million meters (more than 250 million yards) a year, but their Swiss inventor feels he has not shared much in the profits.

"Time runs against the inventor," says Georges de Mestral, in his cluttered office at his Swiss company, Velcro SA, where 15 employees turn out a mere 500,000 meters a year. "Because it took so long to commercialize, I've made relatively little from Velcro, which is rated one of the top 50 inventions of the century. It ranks with penicillin, ballpoint pens and helicopters. What they've given me is plenty of medals, honorary diplomas and such," he adds, peeling off a press clipping stuck to the wall — with Velcro.

De Mestral loves to hunt as much as he loves to invent. One day, as he plucked burrs off the coat of his hunting dog, the idea first struck in his mind. "I tend to keep ideas at the back of my mind and let them simmer awhile. Right now, I have four or five just waiting for the right spark." Noticing how the minute barbs had hooked firmly into Duke's fur and his own tweeds, he imagined a ribbon full of hooks that would grip onto a velvety one full of loops and peel apart with a slight tug.

From idea to patent took eight years. De Mestral went to a textile expert, Professor Joseph Morelle, of the Lyons Textile Institute and a loom manufacturer. Once the weaving problems were solved, others cropted up.

At the time, no textile fiber was firm enough to hold a stiff loop. When nylon appeared, de Mestral tried various heat processes before finding that infrared rays would set the crimp. The final hurdle was to cut each tiny hook. After some weeks of mulling this over in a mountain hideout, de Mestral thought of hairdresser's shears.

It all took so long that even friends who had backed him at the start lost patience: "That crazy notion of de Mestral." Though the patent was registered in 1951, machines had to be toolied or adapted, and it was not until 1959 that the first Velcro reached the market.

Licensees in European countries and the United States ran into customer resistance. The fastener did not do the job of buttons, hooks-and-eyes, grippers or zippers. At any sudden movement, closings came apart, skirts dropped off, bras popped open. More static uses had to be found for Velcro.

The fastener works wherever stick-on and peel-off qualities are an

asset. Upholsterers now lavish it on valances and slipcovers. The automobile industry fixes carpets in cars. Flight attendants change headrest covers for each new passenger. Hospitals use it on blood-pressure cuffs or to fasten gowns and braces.

One boost came from space. NASA found Velcro ideal to anchor small items like pencils and thermometers to keep them from floating weightlessly around the Apollo cabin. Freewheeling astronauts used the tapes as handholds.

"Astro-Velcro" advertising got the fastener off the ground in the United States. Now look at this Velcro U.S.A. balance sheet: In 1982, 3 million shares reaped 58 cents apiece in the first three months. Did he have any? De Mestral smiled, his blue eyes caught behind the heavy-rimmed glasses. "Yes, I have a few." In fact, the inventor was able to realize a long-time dream to restore the 17th-century chateau that belonged to his family.

**B**UT according to the Swiss inventor, who avidly collects notices of Velcro's success around the world, although royalties were paid during the years his licenses were struggling to launch Velcro, patents soon lapsed into the public domain, too soon. "One can only hang on to patents from 15 to 20 years, depending on the country. I may have spent about half a million Swiss francs to keep them up, but when Velcro finally got under way, I was out of the running."

American licensees themselves are facing stiff competition. Now that patents have lapsed, 3M and the Japanese zipper manufacturer YKK are treading on Velcro terrain.

The Japanese were the first to put Velcro on sneakers. De Mestral, puffing rather angrily on a thin cigar, says: "Manufacturers here have no imagination. Years ago, I got in touch with a leading shoe manufacturer who could not conceive of Velcro fasteners on his classy product."

De Mestral strongly feels that the inventor should not have to worry about marketing. "The inventor should invent, then be free to get on with another idea. Like other creators, artists, musicians or writers, he should have a copyright for about 50 years. Let the ones who have the money, the know-how, the contacts do the selling."

At 76, de Mestral can't keep from inventing. "I've done it since I was a child. Seventy years ago, I watched a plane trying to fly and ran home to make a wooden model with a paper prop that I could whirl about on a string. When I was 14, with a friend, I harnessed a car to a ploughshare. This made me the village laughing stock. Why would a farmer pay for gas when horses ran on a little hay?"

After imagining a couple of inventions he could not afford to patent while in engineering school, de Mestral took a series of odd jobs until a banker friend set him up in a small lab to tinker with different ideas.

**S**INCE Velcro, de Mestral has patented an asparagus peeler and nonstick material for ski wear. In asparagus season, the peeler sells nicely but the safety cloth finds no bidders. Having extricated a recommendation from rescue experts who have tested the cloth on icy slopes, Mestral says: "Not even this will convince the ski clothes people. Those who might appreciate it have probably crashed to death off the side of a mountain."

"I've lots of ideas. To keep my brain going, I work at nuclear physics and math. To keep up with new findings I drop on my scientific friends. Right now, I'm trying to find a way for headlights to pierce through fog. Most inventions start with some practical problem: Whenever one crops up, inventors all over will be trying to solve it."

To see a thousand and one new inventions, 100,000 visitors are expected from April 6 to 15 at the annual Geneva inventions and technology exhibition. Now held each spring, the largest inventions fair in the world has become a meeting place for inventors and buyers. Inventors may exhibit a patented invention only once. Eighteen prizes are offered by entities like the World Intellectual Property Organization, the Battelle Research Institute and the Swiss watch industry, and there are rewards for the protection of the environment and industrial design.

In answer to de Mestral's contention that the inventor races against time, the founder and president of the salon, Jean-Luc Vincent, points out that the Geneva inventions fair offers one answer: "It's true an idea takes years to break through: Rather than knocking at many doors, inventors meet the public here. Almost half of the visitors are businessmen searching for good ideas. During last year's exhibition, licenses were negotiated for 40 percent of the novelties. Contracts added up to 30 million Swiss francs. It can also be a market test. Visitors' comments are often pertinent and prototypes can be improved."

A scientist once said that at the start any invention looks pretty useless. But then so does a baby. Vincent comments:

"Half the new products on the market today were unheard of 10 years ago, half of those that will appear by the end of the century do not even exist. Like de Mestral's ideas, they are still in the mind of the man or woman who has to invent them."

*The 12th Salon International des Inventions et des Techniques Nouvelles, which opens today, runs at the Palais des Expositions Grand-Saconnex, Geneva, through April 15. Weekdays 10:30 A.M. to 7 P.M. April 11, 10:30 A.M. to 10 P.M. Saturday and Sunday 10 A.M. to 7 P.M.*



Georges de Mestral.

## Transforming the Face of Opera

by Edward Rothstein

**N**EW YORK — About a century ago George Bernard Shaw noted with some vexation that stagings of Italian operas tended to be set in only one period — "the past" — and two places — "an exterior" and "an interior." He found in those performances "sheer carelessness, lack of artistic conscience" and the "cynical conviction that nothing particularly matters in an opera as long as the singers draw good houses." Wagner, writing about the German Imperial Opera House, noted the strange problems, referring to the "piebald medley" on stage, with virtuous singers treating the rest of the opera as a superfluous adjunct."

Well, matters have changed some since Wagner and Shaw were in opera houses. Attention is now lavished on sets, costumes, characters and staging. Opera directors have taken on starring roles, even getting top billing; we speak of Franco Zeffirelli's "La Bohème," Patrice Chéreau's "Ring," Jean-Pierre Ponnelle's "Dutchman." Moreover, directors are not just interpreting the repertory, but radically revising it, bending settings and characters to their wills or imaginations, in what could be the most significant and provocative movement in opera today.

Such reinterpretation of standard operatic repertory is not a marginal transformation, worked on the fringes of some avant-garde. Rather, it is at the center of our operatic life, evident in the announcements made for next season by our major houses. The New York City Opera will be replacing its crusty, clichéd production of "Carmen" with Frank Corsaro's setting of the work during the Spanish Civil War. The Met will present Mozart's "La Clemenza di Tito" with a production by Ponnelle, who has often before engaged in dramatic experimentation. In June, the English National Opera will be coming to the Met with a production of "Rigoletto" by Jonathan Miller, which is set in Little Italy of the 1950s. (It is a sign of the passions of such experiments that the production has been denounced in advance by Italian-American organizations, including a protest by the New York state branch of the Order Sons of Italy in America.) There has been Peter Brook's rewritten "Car-

men," renamed "La Tragédie de Carmen," which cuts and rearranges Bizet's music, gives Carmen a husband and turns the work into what some feel is closer to theater than opera. Last fall, Andre Serban presented Handel's "Alcina" at the New York City Opera, in which he dressed the drama's animals in dinner clothes and presented tableaux Handel could not have imagined.

**S**TILL more radically, Peter Sellars, the 26-year-old and highly controversial artistic director of the Boston Shakespeare Company, has, in recent years, presented Handel's "Orlando" as a drama taking place at Cape Canaveral and on Mars, and Haydn's "Armida" set in Vietnam. At last year's Spoleto Festival in South Carolina, Ken Russell, the film director, presented a "Madame Butterfly" in Nagasaki during World War II, with props including a Mickey Mouse mask and an atomic bomb blast. Europe is host to still more radical productions.

Such directional efforts have, to put it mildly, not been universally welcomed. Echoing Shaw and Wagner, there have been accusations of a new kind of "piebald medley," a new "lack of artistic conscience" in the opera house. And indeed, there are serious — and obvious — questions that must be raised about such efforts. Doesn't a setting of Vietnam turn Haydn into a contemporary political cartoon? What happens to Verdi's music when the Duke of Mantua is turned into a member of the Mafia? Isn't this gimmickry distracting, even patronizing? Doesn't it suggest a fashionable quest for "relevance" that ignores the powers of the greatest works of the high art tradition?

These questions deserve consideration, for whatever can be said about the merits and demerits of individual productions, the new breed of experimental directors represent a movement which marks a shift in our experience of opera. Given the absence of a vital contemporary operatic repertory, given the trained performing traditions of the few dozen 19th-century works that comprise our operatic universe, given the unimaginative literalness with which operas have been treated, given the poor acting of most singers — given all that, these productions are a form of imaginative dissent. They are attempts to revitalize a form

that is often stifled by the weight of convention and traditional clichés — the tenor singing with hand dramatically held upturned ("Is it raining?") Toscanini used to ask), or the Wagnerian soprano athletically belting out her aria without making a dent on our consciousness.

But what are these new, radical productions, with the stage director at their heart, up to? In conversations, some directors stressed the conservative aspect of their project, an attempt to restore the form's original impact, to offer an experience more authentic than orthodox productions. Sellars, for example, says that he aims to "recreate the impact the first night performance had on an audience." Serban says his goal is to make opera "not a cultural experience cut off from life, but a natural experience, close to what life is, very immediate." Parise Chéreau, whose by now famous 1976 Bayreuth "Ring" cycle presented the gods as 19th-century capitalists, commented on his Wagner productions: "There was never just a goal to shock. Never."

This "movement" is, of course, the climax of several decades of revised operatic interpretations. One of the most famous remains Wieland Wagner's 1951 iconic and influential production of his grandfather's work at Bayreuth. During the 1950s, Rudolf Bing also invited a number of important stage directors to the Met; even Brook came, bringing "Eugene Onegin" and "Faust."

**B**UT there has been a change during the last decade, first in the emphasis placed upon directorial activity. Elizabeth Crittenden, who manages about 50 operatic stage directors for Columbia Artists Management, noted that just a few years ago, there was little need for such a special managerial division. Opera directors themselves, such as Sir Peter Hall, point to the increasing dramatic sophistication of singers. Last fall, responding to a change in emphasis, the Central Opera Service presented a National Conference in New York on "Style in Opera Production."

This concern has been evident in the smallest of companies, such as the adventurous Chamber Opera Theater of New York, directed by Thaddeus Moryta. And at St. Ann's Church in Brooklyn Heights, Amy Trompeter has presented a remarkable version of Rossini's

## Altman: Making It Look Easy

**P**ARIS — When Robert Altman shot "M\*A\*S\*H" in 1968, the protest movement against the Vietnam War was highly organized and deeply felt. There was little Altman could add. "To come out with something serious wouldn't have worked," he says. "Bad taste humor worked."

"M\*A\*S\*H" was set in the Korean War. Altman's current release, "Streamers," takes place in a barracks where a handful of recruits wait to be shipped out to Vietnam. Based on David Rabe's play, "Streamers" never moves out of the barracks but is one of the strongest war films ever made. To Altman, it is less about the Vietnam conflict than about the role of the American army today.

He is disturbed by the immensely skillful TV ads that are aimed at the undereducated and that urge them to enlist in the army to defend

## MARY BLUME

their country. "I don't think there's anything wrong with an army," says Altman, who flew a B-24 bomber in World War II, "but those ads are telling untruths. An army can't defend our shores, an army can't fight the Russians. They can only fight in the Third World." And what they are fighting for in the Third World, Altman insists, are the interests of American corporations.

Altman's films are grapeshot in all directions in hope of getting a response. His next release, "O.C. and Stiggs," will, he hopes, offend liberals, and the film after that (he made three films in 1983) has in previous versions pleased or outraged everyone who has an opinion on Richard M. Nixon. "I don't think you'll like him at the end but you'll feel compassion."

Altman's films always surprise; critics' reactions are equally unpredictable. Los Angeles, which does not like the irksomely independent director, praised "Streamers" while The New York Times, which usually admires him, panned it. It is just opening in Europe and at the last Venice festival the acting award was given, unprecedentedly, to the film's entire cast. "It's the best accolade I'll ever get," Altman says.

"It's the sort of thing we've been talking about since 'M\*A\*S\*H.' I said then that my dream was that everyone get an award for best supporting actor."

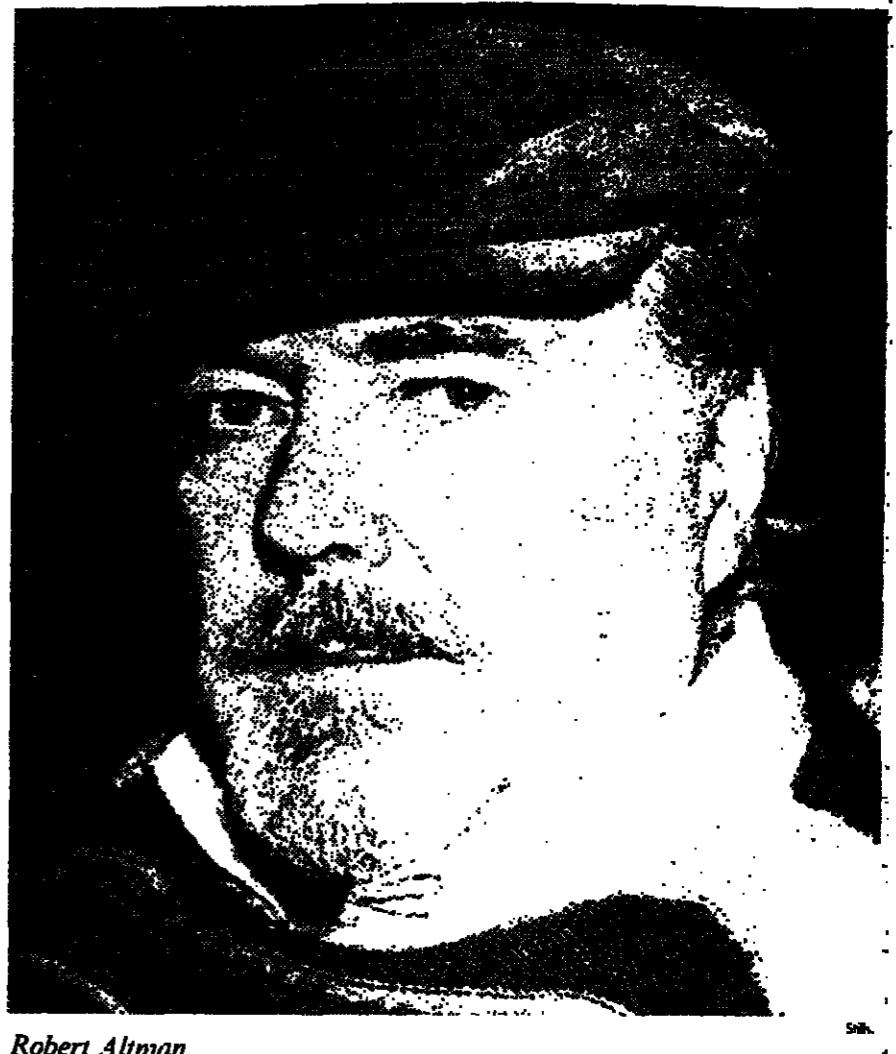
**A**LTMAN'S art, Pauline Kael has said, is like Fred Astaire's: the great American art of making the impossible look easy. A nonstop worker, he is remarkable with actors, especially in ensemble playing. "My job is to allow them to do what they can. I think I'm directed in the theater and which features an unknown actor named Philip Baker Hall, shows Nixon in his study getting drunk and tapping his defense of why he did what he did. It is not a one-man show or an impersonation, Altman says. It is, he adds, dynamite.

It was written by Arnold M. Stone, an attorney well acquainted with libel laws, and Donald Freed who, says Altman, is being sued by the U.S. government for \$200 million for saying unkink things about the CIA. "In our play Kissinger really gets it, as does Bush. Eisenhower and everyone else Nixon comes across," he says. Since Nixon is attempting a comeback in the role of elder statesman, Altman thinks the film is timely but that was not his reason to become a scout leader," he says.

"I don't get any great joy in taking shots at an easy target. For me the value is that it talks about the price of power. No one escapes that and you realize that Kennedy, Ike, everyone — there are things they could not tell one living soul about. No one can wear that mantle without selling out."

Senator Gary Hart has expressed interest in "Private Honor" but Altman has no intention of letting it be used for political purposes. He thinks he might just, as he puts it, "hit and run" with it in weekend dates around the country. It is not a film that cable TV would ever buy, but he hopes to recoup expenses on video cassette sales. "Private Honor" will probably start hitting and running this summer, while "O.C. and Stiggs" will open in the fall.

Based on characters from the magazine National Lampoon, "O.C. and Stiggs" is in physical terms a big movie with a large cast ranging from Dennis Hopper to Tim Louise. "I think it



Robert Altman.

and, with virtuoso camera work and ensemble acting, made the single set into an entire world. He has recently completed an even more minimalist work: Not only does it have one set but it also has only one character, Richard Nixon.

"Secret Honor," which Altman has also directed in the theater and which features an unknown actor named Philip Baker Hall,

shows Nixon in his study getting drunk and tapping his defense of why he did what he did. It is not a one-man show or an impersonation, Altman says. It is, he adds, dynamite.

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Based on characters from the magazine National Lampoon, "O.C. and Stiggs" is in physical terms a big movie with a large cast ranging from Dennis Hopper to Tim Louise. "I think it

may be a really fine film. It's very funny and political although no one will know it's political. It deals with a lot of no-nos that today's liberal outlook won't allow. I was attracted by the irreverence of it."

Once one becomes aware of corruption, one's own or other people's, Altman says: "You can't put on a sackcloth and go into the desert. It becomes ultimately a political problem, a social problem, of who our heroes are. It's a matter of changing our heroes, changing whom our children admire." He has always had a great rapport with the young though he realizes it is temporary: "People are young though only 10 years, then they join the Establishment."

Last year Altman was a visiting professor at the University of Michigan, where he also staged Stravinsky's "The Rake's Progress." He will return in the autumn to teach a course in cinema. It is called "Art, Commerce, Corruption."

"People who talk to students who want to go to film are always saying how to do, what to do. No one talks about the traps. The worst thing is success — people start with talent, then they have success, then comes corruption."

"The worst thing is to succeed before you realize you're content in your failure."

"The main thing is to expose the condition — to say there's the bear trap. I don't exclude myself," he adds. Altman's corruption, he says, has consisted in "taking on projects and insisting it was what I wanted to do when it was really what I could easily do."

He recognizes that he was very lucky to become famous relatively late, having already had a solid career in television. "I was 44 years old when I made 'M\*A\*S\*H.' I had children that were born near grown and was very secure and was having a damn good time."

"You can't respond to adulation," Altman says, "but if I'd been 32 when I made 'M\*A\*S\*H,' I'd be dead today."

## TRAVEL

## The Look of the Mamluks' Cairo

by Robert D. Kaplan

**C**AIRO — Mamluk is an Arabic word meaning "possessed," and the term is used to denote a group of slaves who rose to become kings in the last Arab dynasty to rule the Middle East. The Mamluks drove out the Crusaders, checked the advance of Mongol hordes and built monuments on a scale not seen in Egypt since the days of the pharaohs.

Cairo was their capital, and between 1250 and 1517 became a refuge for builders from Damascus and Baghdad fleeing the Mongols. Scores of mosques and Koranic schools remain, making Cairo a living museum of medieval Islamic architecture.

The slaves-turned-sultans built in a soldierly fashion. Color is not a factor here: Volume and space are the keys. Cairo is a city of sun, stone and swining dust, where minarets stand like proud generals over silent, empty courtyards. Islamic Cairo stretches from the Ottoman

Citadel in the south to near Ramses Station in the north, bordered by the Mokattam hills in the east and the sprawling commercial district in the west.

The madrasas or Koranic school, of Sultan Hassan, built between 1356 and 1362, is the city's greatest Mamluk monument, with a minaret of skyscraper proportions. The walls of its courtyard alone rise six stories, and the echoes they create give the visitor the illusion of being inside a bell after it has been struck. The concept here is of pharaonic grandeur, tilted to

Moslem specifications. (As in all mosques, modest attire is expected, and it is best not to visit on Fridays, the Moslem holy day.)

Across the street from Sultan Hassan is the slightly less impressive El-Rifai Mosque, where the Shah of Iran is buried. From either of these two buildings, one gets a good view of the 19th-century Mohammed Ali Mosque in the Citadel, an imitation of a standard Turkish design — now taken over by tourists and no longer used for prayers. From a distance, the slender minarets of Mohammed Ali evoke Istanbul. But upon closer inspection, it is apparent that the Ottoman structure is inferior to any of the Mamluk monuments.

A few minutes walk to the West is the ninth-century Mosque of Ibn Touloun, the product of a short-lived dynasty that preceded the Mamluks. The mosque lacks almost any kind of ornamentation, but because of its perfect proportions, drawings of it appear in every primer on Islamic art. A white stone fountain sits in the center of a stark courtyard, reflecting the shadow of a corkscrew minaret like those of Samarra in Iraq, themselves architectural descendants of ancient Babylonian temples. ("The Beauty of Cairo" by G. S. P. Freeman-Grenville, published by East-West Publications, is an excellent guide to the architecture of Islamic Cairo and can be found in Cairo bookstores at 7.4 Egyptian pounds, about \$9.)

ADJACENT to the Ibn Touloun Mosque is the Gayer-Anderson House, a Mamluk-era mansion owned by a British doctor in the early 20th century and now a museum. The labyrinth of rooms is cluttered with Oriental art, from Chinese watercolors to Mogul miniatures, all fallen into a quaint state of disrepair, like much of Cairo itself.

Now take a taxi north to the 11th-century Bab Zuweila, one of the gates of the medieval city. (Give the driver a one-pound note, the usual fare for non-Egyptians anywhere within the city. Though drivers are technically required to use their meters, most don't.) The gate's two round bastions are topped by the minarets of the Moayyad Mosque, built by the Mamluks in 1242. From the top of these minarets there is an excellent view of the southern part of Islamic Cairo.

The courtyard of the Moayyad Mosque is the most unusual in Cairo. Instead of a customary, empty field of stone, there is a garden surrounded by columns with Corinthian capitals. The sound of birds and the din of prayers evoke a European cloister. Nearby is another Mamluk monument worth seeing —



Minarets of Islamic Cairo.

the Maridani Mosque, built in 1340 with an exquisite, triple-tiered minaret.

Continue north in a taxi to the entrance of the Khan el-Khalili bazaar, to visit the Mosque and Koranic University of Al-Azhar, which, since it was erected in the 10th century by the Shiite Fatimids, has been the most prestigious religious institute in the Arab-Islamic world. Students come from as far east as Pakistan, and from many Islamic regions of black Africa.

The minarets of Al-Azhar Mosque stand sentinel over the hubbub of the bazaar, and inside its cavernous courtyards is the luxury of a clean and silent space in the midst of the noise and the dirt of the city. (Two pounds should pay for a tour of the mosque, including access to the top of one of the minarets.)

For a walking tour of the northern part of Islamic Cairo, begin at the back of the El Hussein Mosque (closed to non-Moslems), which is directly across the street from the Al-

Azhar. Narrow dirt paths, crowded with donkeys, carts and motorcycles, lead to the 13th-century Saifi Ayubi Tomb, a massive stone cupola with conch shell-like recesses built on top of each other.

Next stop is the Kalawani Madrassa and the adjacent Barqqa Mosque, built by the Mamluks in 1283, which features a blue-and-gold-enamel dome in excellent condition. A tip, or *baksheet*, of about 1.5 pounds gives access to the minaret, from the top of which pyramids can be seen.

The rooftop restaurant of the El Hussein Hotel, by the entrance to the El Hussein Mosque, is a good place to finish. The food is mediocre but it is the view that counts — the Mokattam hills cluttered with mausoleums of Mamluk sultans. This is the "City of the Dead," built by forced labor and heavy taxation. Like the rest of Islamic Cairo, it forms a living medieval city.

The arcades of the mosque of Ibn Touloun.

Photo by Richard Lederer

## INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

## AUSTRIA

•Staatsoper (tel: 53240).  
OPERA — April 13: "André Chénier" (Giordano) Anzio Guadagni conductor.  
VIENNA. Bösendorfer Hall (tel: 65.66.51).  
Chamber Concert — April 11: In Memoriam Arnold Hardt (Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, Schubert, Schubert, Haydn).  
•Konzerthaus (tel: 72.11.11).  
CONCERTS — April 7 and 8: Vienna Chamber Orchestra, Philippe Entremont conductor (Mozart, Haydn, Vienna).  
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## BELGIUM

ANTWERP. Koninklijke Vlaamsche Opera (tel: 25.24.25).  
OPERA — April 7 and 13: "Die Entführung aus dem Serail" (Mozart).  
BRUSSELS. Cirque Royal (tel: 218.20.15).  
BALLET — April 13: "Giselle" (Adam).  
OPERA — April 12: "Die Entführung aus dem Serail" (Mozart) Otakar Parky conductor.  
•Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45).  
CONCERT — April 12: Seeland Sym-

phony Orchestra, Yves Talmi conductor (Grieg, Holst, Sibelius).

•Radio House (tel: 10.16.28).  
CONCERTS — April 7: Radio Light Orchestra, Svenn Skipper conductor (Frode Thingnes).

•BALLET — April 8 and 14: "Coppélia" (Delibes).

## DENMARK

COPENHAGEN. Jazhus Montmartre (tel: 13.69.66).  
JAZZ — April 14: Jacob Grøth Band.  
Bjørn's 20th-Century Ballet.  
•Odd-Fellow Palæet (tel: 11.27.22).  
CONCERT — April 12: Seeland Sym-

phony Orchestra, Yves Talmi conductor (Grieg, Holst, Sibelius).

•Radio House (tel: 10.16.28).  
CONCERTS — April 7: Radio Light Orchestra, Svenn Skipper conductor (Frode Thingnes).

•BALLET — April 8 and 14: "Coppélia" (Delibes).

•SIXTEEN EHRING (tel: 0266.17.30).  
CHORÉOGRAFIE DE RENNES. Cirque Royal (tel: 218.20.15).  
BALLET — April 7 and 9: Maurice Béjart's 20th-Century Ballet.  
•Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45).  
CONCERT — April 12: Seeland Sym-

phony Orchestra, Yves Talmi conductor (Grieg, Holst, Sibelius).

•Espace Pierre Cardin (tel: 266.17.30).  
BALLET — April 9-15: Théâtre Choréographique de Rennes. Grigori Chicherin conductor (Debussy, Tchaikovsky).

•HUMLEBÆK. Louisiane Museum (tel: 19.07.19).  
EXHIBITION — To June 24: "Treasures of Ireland."

## ENGLAND

LONDON. Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).  
Barbican Hall — April 9: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Cristian Ottorino Moscato conductor (Rossini, Handel, Rachmaninoff, Dvorak).  
Barbican Theatre April 11-14: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare).  
•Coliseum (tel: 240.52.58).  
English National Opera — April 11 and 13: "Der Rosenkavalier" (R. Strauss) Friedrich Pleyel conductor.  
•Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08).  
EXHIBITIONS — To April 21: "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" (Albee) English-speaking theater.

•Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 723.61.27).  
EXHIBITION — To June 24: "Rinz and Peter Jacob.".

•Musée du Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10).  
EXHIBITIONS — To June 11: "Masterpieces of American Painting 1760-1910."

•National Theatre (tel: 928.22.57).  
•Covent Garden — April 7-12: "Glengary Green Ross" (Mamet).  
Lyric Opera — April 12-14: "Venice Preserv'd" (Oway).  
Oliver Theatre — April 12-14: "Guys and Dolls" (Rusay).  
•Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52).  
EXHIBITION — To May 27: "The Orientalists Delacroix to Matisse."  
•Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66).  
Royal Opera — April 9 and 14: "Rigoletto" (Verdi) Edward Downes conductor.  
•Sadler's Wells Theatre (tel: 278.87.99).  
•National Theatre (tel: 928.22.57).  
•New Morning (tel: 523.51.41).  
JAZZ — April 13: Pajaro Canzani y Atlantico.  
SALSA — April 14: La Manigona.  
•Opéra (tel: 472.57.50).  
BALLET — April 7, 11, 14: "Marco Spada" (Auber).  
OPERA — April 10 and 13: "Werther" (Massenet) Georges Prêtre conductor.  
•Palais des Congrès (tel: 758.22.77).  
BALLET — To May 31: Moisies Belmonte.  
•Salle Pleyel (tel: 563.88.73).  
EXHIBITION — Through April: "Jingdezhen Late Sung to Early Ming."

PARIS. Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.23).  
EXHIBITIONS — To April 15: "Ormar Thorvaldsen. Photographs." To May 21: "Bourdelle."

To May 28: "Images and Imagination in Architecture."

•Espace Pierre Cardin (tel: 266.17.30).  
BALLET — April 9-15: Théâtre Choréographique de Rennes. Grigori Chicherin conductor (Debussy, Tchaikovsky).

•Galerie 55 (tel: 326.63.51).  
THEATER — To April 30: "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" (Albee) English-speaking theater.

•Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 723.61.27).  
EXHIBITION — To June 24: "Rinz and Peter Jacob."

•Tauride (Gluck) Dennis Russell Davies conductor.

## HONG KONG

HONG KONG. City Hall (tel: 526.47.54).  
CONCERTS — April 7: Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra, Barry Tuckwell soloist, Peter Mark and Thea Musgrave conductors (Rossini, Musgrave, Mozart, Debussy).

•BALLET — April 9-13: "Hamlet" (Shostakovich) Per Alvin Anderson conductor.

OPERA — April 7: "Boris Godunov" (Mussorgsky) Heinz Fricke conductor.

•Sohol Center (tel: 55.37.00).  
TRADE FAIR — To April 8: Mikrodata 84, latest developments in micro-computers.

April 10-14: Marketing 84.

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CONCERTS — April 7: Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra, Barry Tuckwell soloist, Peter Mark and Thea Musgrave conductors (Rossini, Musgrave, Mozart, Debussy).

•BALLET — April 9-13: "Hamlet" (Shostakovich) Per Alvin Anderson conductor.

OPERA — April 7: "Boris Godunov" (Mussorgsky) Heinz Fricke conductor.

•Sohol Center (tel: 55.37.00).  
TRADE FAIR — To April 8: Mikrodata 84, latest developments in micro-computers.

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NYSE Most Actives									
StarOil	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.				
AT&T	1,858	41%	41%	41%	+1%				
Exxon	1,470	22%	21%	21%	+1%				
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AT&T Bells	1,284	21%	20%	20%	+1%				
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AT&T S	1,185	21%	20%	20%	+1%				
AT&T T	1,175	21%	20%	20%	+1%				
AMC	1,165	21%	20%	20%	+1%				
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AT&T S	765	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T T	755	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T Bells	750	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T S	745	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T T	740	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T Bells	735	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T S	730	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T T	725	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T Bells	720	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T S	715	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T T	710	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T Bells	705	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T S	700	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T T	695	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T Bells	690	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T S	685	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T T	680	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T Bells	675	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T S	670	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T T	665	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T Bells	660	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
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AT&T T	635	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T Bells	630	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
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AT&T T	620	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T Bells	615	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
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AT&T T	605	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T Bells	600	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
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AT&T T	590	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T Bells	585	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T S	580	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T T	575	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T Bells	570	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T S	565	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T T	560	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T Bells	555	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
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AT&T T	545	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T Bells	540	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T S	535	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T T	530	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T Bells	525	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T S	520	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T T	515	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T Bells	510	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T S	505	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T T	500	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T Bells	495	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T S	490	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T T	485	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T Bells	480	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T S	475	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T T	470	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T Bells	465	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T S	460	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T T	455	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T Bells	450	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T S	445	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T T	440	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T Bells	435	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T S	430	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T T	425	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T Bells	420	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T S	415	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T T	410	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T Bells	405	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T S	400	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T T	395	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T Bells	390	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T S	385	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T T	380	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T Bells	375	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T S	370	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T T	365	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T Bells	360	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T S	355	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T T	350	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T Bells	345	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T S	340	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
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AT&T Bells	330	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
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AT&T T	320	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T Bells	315	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
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AT&T T	305	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T Bells	300	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T S	295	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T T	290	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T Bells	285	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T S	280	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T T	275	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T Bells	270	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
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AT&T T	260	24%	23%	23%	+1%				
AT&T Bells	255	24%	23%	23%	+1%				</

S. Stocks  
Report, Page 10

FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1984

## TECHNOLOGY

## Financial Services Adding Home Delivery, Networks

By NANCY L. ROSS  
*Washington Post Service*

**W**ASHINGTON — Mary Stone, a commodities broker from Washington, two weeks ago became the first person to make an intercontinental automated cash withdrawal.

Inserting a Visa Electron debit card in an automated teller machine in Sydney, she received 300 Australian dollars, while the equivalent amount in U.S. dollars (\$285) was debited to her account at a bank in Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

The transaction took only a few seconds to complete via satellite.

This month Publix Super Markets Inc. is to begin equipping its first of 225 Florida outlets with electronic cash registers that accept customers' debit cards and subtract the cost of purchases from their bank accounts at the point of sale.

These point-of-sale, or POS, terminals thus eliminate the need for cash, checks or credit cards.

And last December several hundred customers in the United States and abroad began to receive and send stock information and orders to E.F. Hutton's brokers from home or office through personal computers.

The United States is experiencing the fourth wave of a technological revolution that is sharply altering the delivery of financial services, according to Dale Reistad, a consultant in Tampa, Florida.

The 1950s were marked, he said, by the invention of magnetic character-recognition systems for bank use, the 1960s by the development of credit cards and automated teller machines, or ATMs, and the 1970s by the appearance of debit cards, point-of-sale transactions and personal computers. Now, the 1980s are seeing the maturation of these inventions plus the advent of nationwide systems and delivery of services into the home.

"We are witnessing the emergence of a universal payment system," observed David A. O'Connor, president of EFT Group Inc. of Washington.

If the now-ubiquitous ATM took a decade to catch on in the United States, its development hampered by governmental restrictions on off-site locations and, particularly in California, the refusal of banks and savings institutions to share terminals.

After Citicorp showed the banking community two years ago that ATMs raised market share, a veritable explosion occurred. In 1975 there were 4,056 ATMs; by last year that number had grown to 43,800, handling about 3 billion transactions annually with a total value of \$260 billion, according to Spencer Nilson, publisher of a Los Angeles report on credit cards. He puts the number of ATMs worldwide at 103,000, with Japan in second place.

The ATM has evolved from a proprietary device offered by single banks into a vast system composed of regional networks that accept cards from many banks.

The MasterTeller system which was begun a year ago by MasterCard, has 1,400 machines on line. Its first intercontinental transaction is scheduled for next June, and its creators foresee the day when MasterTeller machines abroad will accept European debit cards. Visa International reports commitments from 60 J.S. banks and 18 overseas to put 6,000 ATMs into service this year.

Point-of-sale transactions represent the ultimate application of electronic-funds transfer. The debut of POS transactions in the late 1970s was a flop because merchants rebelled at installing hardware hooked to just a few banks.

Now pilot projects abound. The first significant commercial usage of POS by an industry began about a year ago when oil companies initiated direct-debit and credit-card sales at their gasoline pumps in an attempt to cut theft and labor costs. Close to 200 of the 139,000 service stations in the United States now have automated pumps, with thousands more projected by the end of the year.

Ronald H. Osterberg, a financial consultant in Summit, New Jersey, predicts that POS will appear in scattered locations around the United States this year and that half the stores in the country will accept POS within three to five years. The catalyst is the vast, but as yet underused, shared electronic-fund-transfer network, he said.

Supermarkets, which collectively are the nation's largest check cashers, are expected to jump on the bandwagon next, followed

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

## CURRENCY RATES

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm EST.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm EST.									
Country	Per	U.S.	U.K.	FR.	DM.	Swit.	Swed.	U.S.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.045	4.207	11.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025
Brussels	2.041	4.205	11.023	1.023	1.023	1.023	1.023	1.023	1.023
London	2.015	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	1.423	—	3.750	11.535	2.026	4.2315	4.885	18.128	1.342
New York	1.41850	2.23270	11.524	2.025	2.025	4.2315	4.885	18.128	7.206
Tokyo	3.024	11.523	20.47	2.025	2.025	4.2315	4.885	18.128	1.342
Frankfurt	2.025	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	2.025	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London	2.025	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frankfurt	2.025	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	3.024	11.523	20.47	2.025	2.025	4.2315	4.885	18.128	1.342
Paris	2.025	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London	2.025	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frankfurt	2.025	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	3.024	11.523	20.47	2.025	2.025	4.2315	4.885	18.128	1.342
Paris	2.025	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London	2.025	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frankfurt	2.025	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	3.024	11.523	20.47	2.025	2.025	4.2315	4.885	18.128	1.342
Paris	2.025	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London	2.025	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frankfurt	2.025	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	3.024	11.523	20.47	2.025	2.025	4.2315	4.885	18.128	1.342
Paris	2.025	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London	2.025	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frankfurt	2.025	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	3.024	11.523	20.47	2.025	2.025	4.2315	4.885	18.128	1.342
Paris	2.025	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London	2.025	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frankfurt	2.025	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	3.024	11.523	20.47	2.025	2.025	4.2315	4.885	18.128	1.342
Paris	2.025	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London	2.025	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frankfurt	2.025	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	3.024	11.523	20.47	2.025	2.025	4.2315	4.885	18.128	1.342
Paris	2.025	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London	2.025	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frankfurt	2.025	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	3.024	11.523	20.47	2.025	2.025	4.2315	4.885	18.128	1.342
Paris	2.025	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London	2.025	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frankfurt	2.025	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	3.024	11.523	20.47	2.025	2.025	4.2315	4.885	18.128	1.342
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London	2.025	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frankfurt	2.025	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	3.024	11.523	20.47	2.025	2.025	4.2315	4.885	18.128	1.342
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London	2.025	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frankfurt	2.025	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	3.024	11.523	20.47	2.025	2.025	4.2315	4.885	18.128	1.342
Paris	2.025	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London	2.025	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frankfurt	2.025	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	3.024	11.523	20.47	2.025	2.025	4.2315	4.885	18.128	1.342
Paris	2.025	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London	2.025	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frankfurt	2.025	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	3.024	11.523	20.47	2.025	2.025	4.2315	4.885	18.128	1.342
Paris	2.025	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London	2.025	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frankfurt	2.025	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	3.024	11.523	20.47	2.025	2.025	4.2315	4.885	18.128	1.342
Paris	2.025	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London	2.025	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frankfurt	2.025	3.747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	3.024	11.523	20.47	2.025	2.025	4.2315</			



## U.K. Clears Virgin Atlantic's Route

**Reuters**  
LONDON — The new British airline Virgin Atlantic won a British license Thursday to start service between London and Newark, N.J., for £39 (\$140) one way.

Virgin was granted the use by the Civil Aviation Authority despite opposition from British Caledonian Airways, which is to offer floating London-Newark fares starting as low as £20 a way.

U.S. airline People Express will have a rival offering low-Atlantic fares, and the move put the British back in that race for the first time since the Sir Freddie Laker's Skymain.

Virgin Atlantic is the project of Richard Branson, 33, chairman of

Virgin Holdings Ltd., which operates record stores and music clubs and is involved in music publishing and computer software.

Mr. Branson and the chairman of Virgin Atlantic, Randolph Fields, 32, both of them new to aviation, plan to begin the service in June with a daily service between Gatwick Airport and Newark using a leased Boeing 747.

Virgin Atlantic must still obtain an air operator certificate from the aviation authority for its technical and management structure.

British Caledonian, arguing against the licensing of the service, noted that British Caledonian already had a license for the Gatwick-Newark route and said there was not enough demand for two British airlines on the route.

British Caledonian plans to have

a computer calculate demand from day to day and calculate the fare accordingly, ranging from £50 to the standard £199. That system, which on some days would probably provide no cheap flights, is scheduled to start April 1, 1985.

The Civil Aviation Authority, in granting the license to Virgin Atlantic, said: "We do not believe that leisure passengers should be denied the opportunity to travel at fares based on Virgin Atlantic's low cost in order to protect a conventional service which is still to some extent acknowledged."

But it acknowledged that the Virgin Atlantic service "could be more than usually risky in view of the likely difficulties in attracting connecting traffic at the U.S. end and its heavy reliance on U.S. originating traffic."

Occidental, China Near Agreement

(Continued from Page 11)  
ating markets abroad for them. And it was American, I. quite simply, could not be allowed to fail."

Yet, the Pingshuo project has seemed near failure for a year, largely because the drop in international coal prices — much of Pingshuo's output is to be exported to Japan — no longer justified the high labor prices and because this, in turn, made bankers skeptical.

"Occidental is so heavily in debt that it had no hope of raising the money for its share without some Chinese guarantees," another banker said. "But the Bank of China can do arithmetic, too, and it was very reluctant to underwrite so iffy a project.... In the end it did, but because the (Chinese) government and leadership told it to."

Total costs of Pingshuo's development are now estimated at more than \$600 million a year. Occidental's share would be about \$360 million, including \$250 million in equipment and the rest in engineering services, management costs and bank interest, according to business sources. U.S. Export-Import Bank loans will finance some of the equipment sales.

The views of the U.S. side were

taken into account and fully reflected in Japan's decision, Kobo Inamura, an official in the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, said.

Value-added networks permit

computers to communicate with

each other over public or leased lines. They are a crucial part of the

sizeable market for computer-based

communications that is developing in the industrialized nations. Japan alone is expected to eventually be

come a multimillion-dollar market.

U.S. high-technology companies, including International Business Machines Corp. and American Telephone & Telegraph Co., are regarded as the leaders in the so-called value-added networks.

In recent months, U.S. trade negotiators and industry officials have lobbied hard in Japan for changes in proposed legislation that would have limited foreign equity in value-added networks to 50 percent or less.

Though the foreign-ownership restriction has been dropped, the bill does contain at least one provision that concerns the United States. The draft, according to government officials, calls for some type of registration with the Japanese government when large-scale value-added networks — those capable of handling 1,200 kilobits of information over more than 500 circuits — are installed. A kilobit is a thousand binary numbers used in computer operations.

U.S. negotiators have been worried that such a registration requirement could amount to granting the postal ministry a licensing

power that might be used to keep foreign companies out.

Of the Japanese decision, William V. Rapp, commercial counselor for U.S. Embassy in Tokyo, said, "so far, so good, but we will be monitoring things closely to make sure that the intent of giving foreign companies free access is not frustrated in the implementation of the legislation."

The government decision was made by the ruling Liberal Demo-

cratic Party's policy board Wednesday night, after months of debate between the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

The postal ministry had advocated limiting foreign ownership of value-added networks first to as little as 20 percent and later to 50 percent. The trade ministry, however, long argued for allowing 100-percent foreign ownership.

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## Financial Services Evolving

(Continued from Page 11)  
by department stores, which now are largely dependent upon credit-card purchases.

After a long gestation period, home banking arrived on the scene this year with predictions that it will grow extensively.

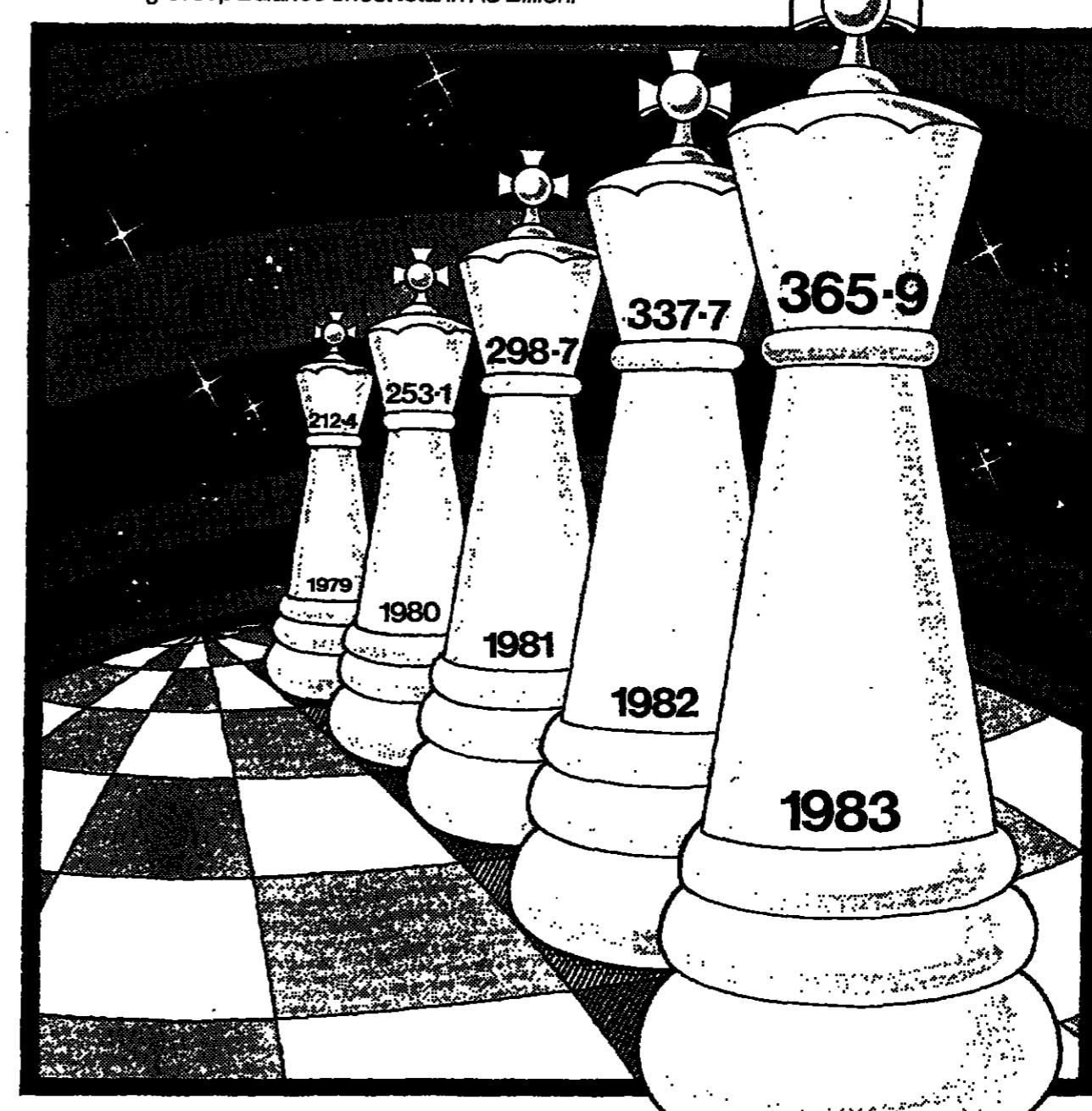
At the moment there are only 71 financial institutions and 15,000 households in the United States involved in pilot or commercial ventures, according to Data Plus, a research firm in San Rafael, California.

As for the future, Communications Studies and Planning International Inc. of New York predict that 8 million to 12 million people will be using video banking services by the end of the decade, based on an anticipated 30 million homes equipped with personal computers.

Home banking usually is offered as part of a videotex package that

## The results of an effective international strategy

CA Banking Group Balance Sheet total in AS Billion.



"Creditanstalt has accepted the challenge of the future and its problems will not take us or our customers unaware. This is why, in the past year, we have intensified our strategic planning and made every effort to strengthen our orientation towards future developments."

From the statement by the Chairman, Dr. Hannes Androsch.

For a copy of the 1983 Annual Report please write to the Head Office Public Relations Department or to one of the Branches at the addresses below.

Salient figures	CREDITANSTALT	CA BANKING GROUP		
	AS Billion	Increase over 1982 AS Billion	US\$ Billion	Increase over 1982 US\$ Billion
Loans	172.5	+13.3%	8.92	211.1 +11.7% 10.92
Due from banks	71.7	+ 1.9%	3.70	77.4 + 1.9% 4.00
Securities	35.8	+ 9.8%	1.85	48.3 + 11.6% 2.50
Deposits	280.3	+ 9.7%	14.49	341.5 + 9.3% 17.65
Net worth	9.9	+20.2%	0.51	12.2 +22.0% 0.63
Balance Sheet total	300.9	+ 8.6%	15.56	365.9 + 8.4% 18.92

## CREDITANSTALT

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Creditanstalt-Bankverein Head Office: Schottengasse 6, A-1010 Vienna. Telephone: (0222) 6622-2149. Telex: 133030. London Branch, 29 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7AH. Telephone: (01) 726 4511. Telex: 894612. New York Branch, 717 5th Avenue, New York, NY 10022. Telephone: (212) 308 6400. Telex: 239895/424700.

### COMPANY NOTES

ISFAG said that it expects the one of its data-storage sector to 20 percent in 1984 to 350 in Deutsche marks (\$325 million). Turnover in the sector grew 7 million DM in 1983 from 5 million the previous year.

Thomson Organics Ltd. proposed a two-for-one split. The Toronto-based company said the split would be a wider stock distribution to enhance the shares' marketability, particularly in Britain. It is predicted that its 1984 net income will rise by 31 billion yen (\$157.6 million) on sales of 760 billion. The company reported that net income fell 19.5 percent to 26.3 billion yen in 1983. 32.6 billion yen a year earlier. The company plans a no-option rights issue of 25 American cents (23.5 U.S. cents) nominal at 4 dollars each. About 10 million shares are to be issued at 153 million dollars to let the company's capital and provide funds for exploring company growth. The issue is well below Thursday's market level of 7.16 dollars per share.

All Canada Ltd. said that it will move its headquarters to Calgary after early retirement to 650 offices across Canada as the top of a major restructuring. Further details of the move,

### CENTRAL ASSETS

#### RENTAL FUNDS LTD.

Prices as at 5-4-84

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**BMW 230i**

**Lexus** - Blue / Pearl leather

**BMW 735i**

**Alpina** - Black / Black leather

**BMW 415i** - Black / Cherry leather

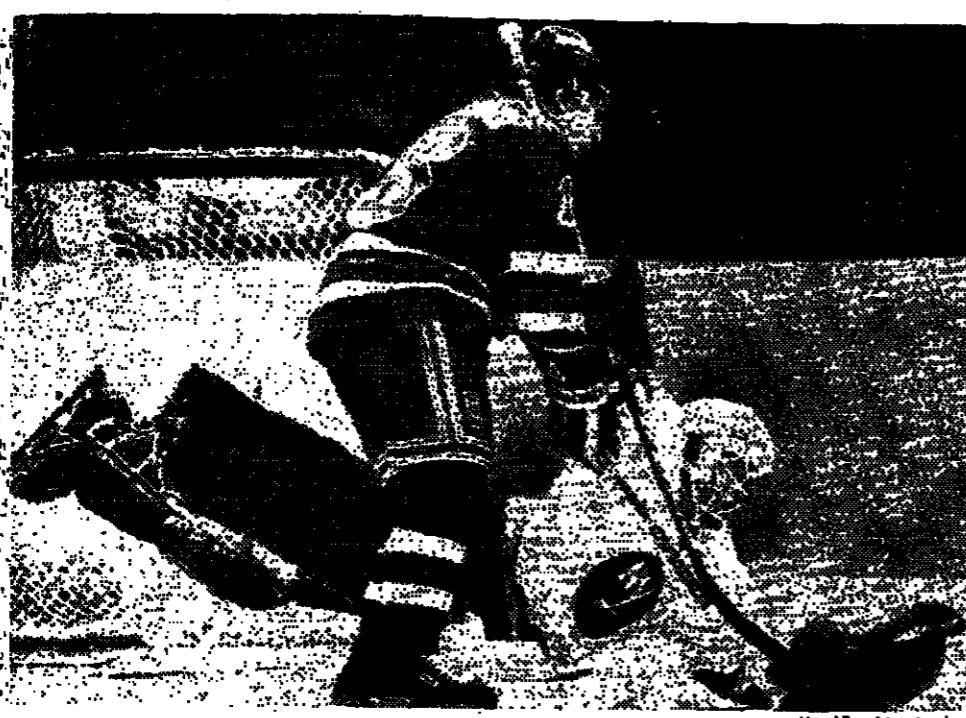
**BMW 745 (Turbo)** - Black / Beige leather

**BMW 320i** - Black / Beige leather





## SPORTS



Islander goalie Billy Smith barely deflected this close-in shot by Ranger center Mark Messier in Wednesday's first period. Smith had 33 saves in the Islanders' 4-1 playoff victory.

## Rookies Spur Islanders' 4-1 Victory; Canadiens, Black Hawks Pull Upsets

The Associated Press

UNIONDALE, New York — Olympic stars Pat LaFontaine and Pat Flatley triggered the four-time Stanley Cup champion New York Islanders past the New York Rangers, 4-1, as the National Hockey League playoffs began Wednesday with opening games in eight division semifinal series.

The major opening-night surprises were victories by the Montreal Canadiens and Chicago Black Hawks.

The Rangers, who took a 1-0 lead on Jan. 29's goal 2:49 into game, checked aggressively to stop the Islanders bottled up for more than half of the Patrick Division contest. But the Islanders tied it 16:20 of the second period, as LaFontaine set up Flatley for a 5-foot rocket, and took the lead in Bob Bourne's capping a 3-on-1 attack with a short backhander 53 seconds later.

It's really a big lift to score two that and take the lead on those," said Flatley. "It gets the instinct going — makes you want to out and get more." Greg Gilbert and LaFontaine (on a Flatley st) scored 76 seconds apart in final period.

The Islanders are trying to be the second team to win five consecutive Stanley Cups. The neutral Canadiens did it from 5-6.

Capitals 4, Flyers 2: in the other Patrick semifinal, in Edgewater, Maryland, Gaetan Desbiens tipped home Rod Langway's shot for tie-breaking 1 at 7:37 of the third period and Capitals went on to beat Philadelphia, 4-2.

Bob Clarke, who also had an assist, scored the game's first goal. The Flyers, who have lost seven of eight playoff games over three seasons, The Capitals rallied from a deficit on Bryan Erickson's second-period goal and third-period tie by Duchesne and Mike Gartner.

Canadiens 2, Bruins 1: Boston, Montreal provided playoffs' first upset by edging Adams Division champion 2-1. Bobby Smith's high shot with less than six minutes left got past Peter Peeters and led to the game-winner for Canadiens, who had lost their six regular-season games.

Goalie Steve Penney, a rookie

lost all four of his regular

on games, turned aside 29 shots

30:30, which had won its last

outings and was 6-2 against the

adversaries in the regular season.

Montreal's Chris Chelios, a

member of the U.S. Olympic team

Bruin Tom Fergus exchanged

mid-period goals. Boston, which

6-2 during the season against

Montreal.

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